

DAILY EXCERPT SUNDAY.

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EDITOR AND OWNER.

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AMERICA FOR AMERICA & AMERICANS

MCKINLEY AND WILSON ABROAD.

In 1890 William McKinley was burned in effigy in the English manufacturing city of Sheffield; but in 1894 William L. Wilson was dined and dined in London because he is the author of a Free-trade Tariff Bill. These are significant facts.

THE SILVER PROBLEM.

Commercial Gazette.

Farmer Anderson has two thousand bushels of wheat.

Mr. Jones has a thousand dollars worth of silver bullion.

Mr. Anderson's wheat is worth in the market \$1.00 a bushel.

So is Mr. Jones' silver bullion.

Mr. Jones goes to Philadelphia, takes his silver to the Mint and has it coined into two thousand nine, fine, pretty silver bars.

When Farmer Anderson brings along his thousand dollars worth of wheat, Mr. Jones buys it, paying him \$1.00—and he has \$1,000 left with which to buy the wheat of the next farmer that comes along.

This is fine coinage. Some people are sure that all the farmers in the country are shouting for it.

We should see a good many strange things in this country if the silver people should have their way.

The Republicans smashed all election records in Chicago. Complete returns give George B. Swift, the Republican candidate for Mayor, a plurality of 41,100, the largest ever known there in a similar contest.

As the situation now stands, we are being driven out of our own markets by the arrival of cheaper grades of woolen goods from Europe, against which we have shipped two cases to Bradford. We have sacrificed our own markets for the privilege of trying to capture visionary markets across the sea. The folly of that sort of business ought to be apparent to even the most ignorant man.

If we have not our own home markets the United States cannot expect to sell in Europe, where the manufacturers are able to make goods cheap enough to send to this country and undersell us at a profit. If goods made in England can be sent here and sold at a figure to pay the manufacturers, those manufacturers can also surely undersell us in their own country. Any one who can understand this is stupid enough for a cigar-store Indian.

The recent introduction of one of Hoe's latest quadruple presses the first of the "wins" ordered by the new management of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette and the replacement of old methods by modern ones, gives that paper the most complete equipment of any in the country. Long recognized as one of the best, cleaned and most reliable of newspapers, the energy of its new owners, the ability of its editorial writers, the superiority of its news service, and its unrivaled mechanical facilities, place it deservedly at the forefront of American journals.

The Owingsville Outlook declares that the idea of making tollroads free is anti-Democratic, ultra-socialistic and on the whole wrong. It is such back-number Democrats as The Outlook man that have kept Kentucky in the list of the procession. He and his like ought to be banished from the state for five years, and after being compelled to live in a community where there are free roads, a ready market and consequent prosperity, they should be permitted to return to Kentucky and again live under the toll system. Depend upon it, they would marvel at the contrast and change their minds as to the merits of the two systems.

What Shall I Take?

In the anxious question asked by those who—well—have no appetite—hard out of sorts—have no energy—feel tired out. Perhaps you are feeling sick yourself.

Many medicines are recommended, doctors consulted—in many cases much advice given and yet with all the all-allowed Wise people concur at once taking

the following:

Brown's Iron Bitters

and are soon made well again. Never before has there been a greater success given by physicians for such troublous complaints as IRON—which some people say they can't take—IRON BITTERS—Iron Bitter—iron is warranted not to give headache, stain the teeth or cause constipation as all other Iron Bitters do.

Genuine has the crossed Red lines on the wrapper.

BROWN'S CHEM. CO., BALTO. MD.



THERE are said to be 90,000,000 of people in Africa who do not wear clothes. What a bonanza for the Free-traders who are hunting the markets of the world.

HON. AUGUSTUS E. WILLSON of Louisville is now urged for the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticket. Well, BRADLEY and WILLSON would make a strong team.

The Fiscal Court of Daviess county has decided to appoint a County Treasurer at a salary of \$1,000 a year. But THE LEDGER will bet \$10 to dognomines that Mason County's Treasurer, CHARLEY BURGESS PEACE, will outwit him on a princely salary of \$1 a year, office rent included.

In 1890 and again in 1892 we "heard" something about the "Tariff being revised by its victims." Since the Tariff has been revised the victims have made up their minds that there is a good deal more in a demand for work at good wages than there is in a low Tariff and low wages and no demand for labor.

OUR imports of foreign hops at New York from September, 1893, to January, 1894, inclusive, amounted to \$61,901 pounds, but during the same month a year later, under the German Tariff, they reached 1,033,719 pounds. The American farmers have been deprived of a home market for nearly 1,000,000 pounds of hops during five months of Free-trade.



OUT OF PLACE IN DIPLOMACY.

DETROIT TRIBUNE.

Nations will eventually discover that the rapid-fire mouth has no place in diplomacy.

MARINE HOSPITAL SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The president has appointed the following permanent board of hospital surgeons in pursuance of a recent order of congress to examine incapacitated officers in the marine cutter service for retirement: Surgeons George Purvisane, H. W. Austin and H. R. Carter. There are about thirty officers before the board for examination.

A BIG HORN'S MUSK.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 9.—A very peculiar accident happened to H. H. Himmel, foreman of Mathews' tobacco factory. He was out with several friends and an argument arose as to who could drink the highest. In a狂怒, Himmel fell with his legs under him, breaking both limbs. He was removed to his hotel.

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GENERAL SAW'S OFFERS FOR CUBA.

It is not forgotten that General Grant while President was very anxious to buy Cuba, nor is it forgotten that General Seward, in his first year of his service, was sent to the United States, one of the reasons being that he had been sent to the South, where he was a deep sympathizer with the efforts of the people of Cuba to emancipate themselves from Spanish rule. Spain's rule was not a good one, and with the exception of maintaining order for the purpose of raising revenue for the imperial government. During the last two years 20,000 Spanish troops have been sent to Cuba to put down the revolution, and with the exception of maintaining order for the purpose of raising revenue for the imperial government. Still the rebellion is ripe and in the Eastern part of the island has never been suppressed.

There is more Catarro in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be the cause of all the diseases pronounced in the local diseases, and probably local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarro to be a constitutional disease, and the only constitutional treatment, Hail's Catarro Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional treatment on the market. It takes away the disease from the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. See our circulars and testimonials. J. C. Casar & Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by druggists, 50 cents.

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OFFICES AND APPOINTMENTS—Third-class, top price.

INCOME TAX.

Tax on Rents From Real Estate
Unconstitutional.

The Tax on Incomes From State,
County or Municipal Bonds

is a Violation of the Constitution. Decided
Read by Chief Justice Fuller. Fields
Read the Dissenting Opinion. This
Seriously Cripples the Revenue.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The anxiously awaited decision of the United States supreme court in the income tax was rendered Monday by Chief Justice Fuller. The court held that the tax was unconstitutional as far as it taxed incomes derived from rents, and also from state, county and municipal bonds. By a tie vote of the court the law was sustained in other respects.

The court's conclusion, after reviewing the historical and other aspects of the question, were as follows:

In Charles Pollock vs. the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., it is established:

1. That by the constitution federal taxation is divided into two great classes: Direct taxes and duties, imports and excises.

2. The imposition of direct taxes is governed by the rule of apportionment, that is, that they must be apportioned to among the states according to their numbers.

3. That the principle that taxation and representation go together was intended to be and was preserved by the constitution, and that the rule of apportionment among the several states, so that such apportionment should correspond to numbers in each state.

4. That the states surrendered their power to levy imposts and to regulate commerce to the general government and gave it the concurrent power to levy direct taxes in reliance on the protection afforded by the rules prescribed, and that the compromise of the constitution was not disturbed by legislation.

5. That these conclusions result from the text of the constitution and are supported by the historical evidence furnished by the circumstances surrounding the framing of the instrument of that instrument and the views of those who framed and adopted it.

6. That the understanding and expectation at the time of the adoption of the constitution was that direct taxes would not be levied by the general government except under the pressure of extraordinary exigency, and such has been the practice down to August 15, 1894. If the power to do so, is to be exercised as an ordinary and usual means of supply, that furnishes an additional reason for circumspection in disposing of the present case.

7. That the taxes on real estate, according to the class of direct taxes and that they are not of the class of imposts or of real estate, which is the intent of the constitution, belong to the same class.

8. That by no previous decision of this court has this question been adjudicated to the contrary of the conclusions now announced.

9. That much of the act of August 15, 1894, as attempts to impose a tax upon the rent or income of real estate without apportionment is invalid.

Justice Field read a dissenting opinion. He said: "I am of the opinion that the law is unconstitutional and void. It was passed by Justice White in a second dissenting opinion. Justice Field laid stress upon the fact that the law does not exempt judges of United States courts, and that it is thought to be contemplated by the captives of the piratical oyster boats, as arrangements are quietly going on aboard the boats for a concerted move. The fighting rapiers have laid claim to the public domain, and the unfortunate man lost his reason, and in turn his sight, his hearing and his power of motion. But the gallows was not to be escaped by the captives of the pirates, and the doctors got at him and the surgeon succeeded in restoring his reason and all his lost senses. Then he was again hauled up before another jury, which pronounced him sane, whereupon he was, for the second time, solemnly sentenced to die. The condemned man furnished his own executioner, the supreme court, at the present time, is based upon the claim of Tyson's lawyer, that a man can not be sentenced to death a second time. The appeal will be argued later in the year.

OYSTER PIRATES.

NEWPORT, N. J., April 9.—A grand jury of 12 men, which was to be impaneled to inquire into the conduct of the Rhode Island coal miners in the recent strike, was unable to agree on a foreman, and the miners are still on strike.

THE JUMBO.

PARIS, April 9.—An attempt was made Monday by the railroad coal operators to break the strike of the miners of this district, but up to noon the attempt had proved a dismal failure.

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LOTTERY KING DEAD.

NEW YORK, April 9.—"Charlie" aged 72, known throughout New York as the "lottery king," died yesterday morning. About six months ago his office was raided by the police, who so upheld that he suffered an attack of nervous prostration from which he never recovered. He had amassed a considerable fortune.

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THE CUBAN WAR.

Plot to Blow Up the Magazine in Havana Harbor—Attack on Moro Castle and Cuero.

Kev Wester, Fla., April 9.—Passengers on the steamer Mocato, which arrived from Havana last Saturday night, say that the assault upon the cabin was more serious than at first reported.

Moro Castle was assaulted at the same time, and an attempt was made to blow up the powder magazines in Havana harbor.

The plot appears to have been extensive, several efforts having been made during the last few nights to carry it out.

The assault on the cabin is believed to have been an attempt to reach Moro Castle to wreak vengeance upon him.

The rattle of artillery from Moro Castle was distinctly heard to come from the harbor.

No details of the affair can be learned from the authorities.

The press only publishes the bare facts, but the disappearance of several prominent revolutionaries from Havana known to have been implicated in the plot tells its own story.

It is said Moro Castle and the cabin are crowded with political prisoners.

The air is stifling and the cells filthy, and the inmates are suffering every privation.

The guards have been doubled since the attack.

WILL HE HANG?

A Case Without a Parallel in Criminal History.

DENVER, Colo., April 9.—Monday was the date upon which, according to the sentence pronounced by Judge Butler, the condemned man will be hanged for the murder of Charles Sumner. The state supreme court, however, granted a supersedeas last week, and consequently Tyson has a new lease of life. Public opinion is divided in regard to his guilt or innocence, but it is now very unlikely that he will expire upon the gallows.

That the states surrendered their power to levy imposts and to regulate commerce to the general government and gave it the concurrent power to levy direct taxes in reliance on the protection afforded by the rules prescribed, and that the compromise of the constitution was not disturbed by legislation.

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